Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,———"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.———**Editor and Publisher.**

VOLUME I, { **CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 18, 1842.** { **NUMBER 45.**

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for January, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.	
18 Tuesday,	7	3	4 57				
19 Wednesday,	7	2	4 58				
20 Thursday,	7	1	4 59	Last Quarter,	3	4	42 E.
21 Friday,	7	0	5 0	New Moon	11	10	46 M.
22 Saturday,	7	0	5 0	First Quarter,	19	3	28 M.
23 Sunday,	6	59	5 1	Full Moon,	26	12	15 E.
24 Monday.	6	58	5 2				

YORKVILLE

Female Seminary,

(Yorkville, S. C.)

THE Trustees of the YORKVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY, having engaged the services of Instructors in whom they place entire confidence, their School will be opened *on Monday, the 22nd instant.*

The Trustees think they have just cause to recommend this institution as an eligible place for the education of children. The Village is noted for its healthfulness, and for the high moral and religious tone that pervades the community. The course of studies to be pursued is as extensive as is taught in any similar institution. The discipline will be firm, yet tempered with kindness; and the aim of the Instructors to make thorough and accomplished scholars, and to instil into the minds of the pupils, moral and religious principle.

TERMS OF TUITION, Per Session:

In Spelling, Reading, and Writing,	$ 8 00
The above, with English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic,	16 00
The same, with any of the following: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Botany, Natural History Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, the Evidences of Christianity, Algebra, Geometry and the higher Mathematics, and the Latin and Greek Languages,	20 00
French Language,	20 00
Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Piano,	2 00
Drawing and Painting,	8 00
Theorem and Mezzotinto, Wax Work, Shell Work, Ornamental Needle-Work, each,	6 00

INSTRUCTORS:

Rev. FERDINAND JACOBS, A. M., Principal.
Miss ELIZABETH J. TROTT, } *Assistants.*
Miss ROZANNA W. G. TROTT, }

☞ *Entrance money, One Dollar per Session.*

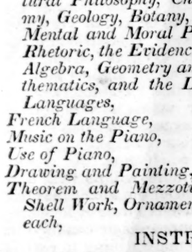
☞ BOARDING, including Fuel, Lights, and Washing, can be obtained in respectable families at from $8 to $10 per month.

WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN S. MOORE,
A. S. HUTCHISON,
JOHN A. ALSTON,
W. P. THOMASSON,
I. D. WITHERSPOON,
THOMAS WARREN,
S. SADLER,
MINOR SADLER,
M. G. SIMRIL,
E. A. CRENSHAW,
F. H. SIMRIL,
H. F. ADICKES,
J. D. GOORE,
W. P. McFADDEN, } Trustees.

Yorkville, S. C., Nov. 18, 1841. 38...9w

TO THE

Fashionable Public.



THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

FOR 1841—2:

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

Fine Mare and Buggy

FOR SALE.

ENQUIRE of Henry B. Williams, or of the Subscriber, for the terms.

B. P. BOYD.

December 23, 1841. 42...3t

POETRY.

[BY REQUEST.]

Communicated for the Yorkville Compiler.

To the Editors of the Compiler:

GENTLEMEN: On my first and only visit to Charlotte, N. C., a friend pointed out to me the spot where a few patriots, on the 20th of May, 1775, met and signed the first Declaration of American Independence. Soon after, with feelings aroused by the associations around me, I composed the following

SONG.

AIR—"*Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled.*"

HAIL Patriot Land! Oppression's hand
Could not a terror bring to thee;
In times of old, that tried men's soul,
Your sons dared to be free.

Land of the brave, no coward's grave
Within thy hallowed soil doth lie,
Forever praised the clime were raised
The patriot's arm on high.

When Brutus bled, the Goddess fled,
And left oppression's chains below;
And first again, on Charlotte's plane,
Her angel smile did show.

Let then her praise, her daughters raise,
Descended from a noble race,
Smile only on that worthy son
His land would ne'er disgrace.

A STRANGER.

Yorkville, S. C. 1842.

The following soft and descriptive Song is from the pen of CUNNINGHAM, the pastoral poet, and a more beautiful description cannot be found in the works of Theocritus or Virgil.

O'er moorlands and mountains, rude, barren and bare,
As wilder'd and wearied I roam,
A gentle young Shepherdess sees my despair,
And leads me o'er lawns to her home.

Yellow sheaves from rich Ceres her cottage had crown'd,
Green rushes were strew'd on the floor;
Her casement sweet woodbines crept wantonly round
And deck'd the sod seats at her door.

We sat ourselves down to a cooling repast,
Fresh fruits, and she cull'd me the best;
Till thrown from my guard by some glances she cast,
Love slily stole into my breast.

I told my soft wishes; she sweetly replied;
Ye virgins, her voice was divine!
I've rich ones neglected and great ones denied,
But take me, fond Shepherd, I'm thine.

Her air was so modest, her aspect so meek,
So simple, yet sweet were her charms;
I kiss'd the ripe roses that glowed on her cheek,
And lock'd the lov'd maid in my arms.

Now jocund together we tend a few sheep,
And if on the banks of yon stream,
Reclin'd on her bosom, I sink into sleep,
Her image still softens my dream.

Together we range on the slow rising hills,
Delighted with pastoral views,
Or rest on the rock where the streamlet distils,
And point out new themes to my Muse.

To pomp or proud titles she ne'er did aspire,
The damsel of humble descent;
The cottager, Peace, is well known as her sire,
And the Shepherds have named her Content.

ACROSTIC.

I nsatiate fiend! man's direst foe!
N e'er ceasing cause of mental woe!
T he heart enshrin'd in misery's gloom,
E nfeebled powers—an early tomb;
M eek virtue, wandering in despair;
P ure, blest Religion's holy prayer;
E ncouraging Youth's uplifted eyes;
R evered affliction's heartfelt cries;
A parent's groan—the orphan's grief—
N or all the woes which dare belief;
C an cause the fearful voice to flee!
E ternal God! we call on thee!

NOTICE TO
Common School Committees.

THE Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Mecklenburg County, hereby notify the School Committees in the several Districts, that a meeting of the Board will be held at Charlotte, on Tuesday of the ensuing January Court,—at which time the said Committees are required to make a Report of the number of Children in their respective Districts. In those Districts where no election has been held for Committee-men, the vacancy will be filled by the Board at the meeting as above appointed. Returns should be addressed to the "Chairman of the Board of Common School Commissioners," and may be left, previous to the Court, either with the undersigned, or with Charles T. Alexander, Esq., Clerk of the County Court, in Charlotte. WM. WILSON, Chairman.

December 7, 1841. 39...tc

☞ Charlotte Journal, copy.

☞ Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by Book Account the past years, are requested to close them immediately by cash or note; as all not settled one way or the other by the 1st of March next, will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

LEROY SPRINGS.

December 28, 1841. 42...F

Almanacks!

A SUPPLY of BLUM'S FARMERS' & PLANTERS' ALMANACK for 1842, just received and for sale at this Office. This Almanack is calculated for the meridian of Salem, N. C., and contains a large fund of valuable information.

November 2, 1841. 43

AGRICULTURE.

The December No. of the *Farmers' Register*, contains an Address delived before the Agricultural Society of Fredricksburg, at their Annual Meeting, Cattle Show, and Fair, on the 12th of November, 1841, by JAMES, M. GARNET, President. The article being too lengthy for insertion, the following sxtracts from it, we hope, will be read with satisfaction:

"Another reason why so many of our Virginia brethren undervalue their rofession and take so little interest in improving i -is, that a vast proportion of us are too much he habit of charging the short comings of their come to the impoverishment of our lands, alth gh I am inclined to believe that the whole revenue of the people of Virginia, from agricultural products, is greater in proportion to our population than it ever has been. But the truth is, that the disproportion between our expenditures and incomes has been increasing for many years most enormously the wrong way. If the fact could certainly be ascertained, I am perfectly confident that there is scarcely now a man, woman or child, especially in the old states, whose expenses have not quadrupled in the last 50 or 60 years.—But we clap the saddle on the wrong horse. In other words, we blame our lands for not yielding *more*, when we should blame ourselves for not spending *less* of their products in selfish and sensual indulgences. But this kind of arithmetic suits neither our appetites nor our pride, and the poor dumb lands must bear all the reproach, as they cannot speak in their own defence. In former times, within my own memory, 2 or 3 plain family carriages sufficed for a whole county, now there are at least 20 or 30 for one, at 3 or 4 times their former cost.—Our household furniture and house-keeping expenses have augmented at the same sxtravagant ratio, and have nearly extinguished that true, sincere, cordial hospitality for which Virginia was once so justly celebrated, whilst the adornment of our precious persons, not only makes constant and most exhausting drains from the farmers' purses, but occupies much of that invaluable time which was formerly devoted to domestic and rural occupations. No wonder, then, that our farmers themselves, together with their wives, sons and daughters, are constantly studying the ways and means of always showing themselves off in a style to surpass that of their neighbors, thereby verifying Dr. Franklin's excellent adage, that "other peoples eyes cost us more than our own;" the wonder is that so large a portion of Virginia farms can bear such ceaseless and most exorbitant taxation without utter ruin.

"Now, the truth is, that there is no fact in relation to this matter more indisputably established by a long course of accurate experiments, than that *wheat is more exhausting than either barley, rye, or oats.* For these experiments the agricultural community is indebted to Dr. Von Thaer, whose reputation, both as a scientific and practical agriculturist, is equal to that of any man in Europe. He has gone so far as to form minute tables on this subject, by which it appears, that whilst wheat exhausts fertility of land in the proportion of 4 per cent. per bushel of product, rye exhausts in that of 3¼—barley of 2¾—and oats of only 16-10.

"I have reserved for the last—the notice of an obstacle to our improvement in husbandry, which I might, perhaps, as well have refrained from mentioning, since there seems to be hardly the most distant hope left, either of removing it altogether, or of diminishing its power. The cause is the torrent like conversion of that large portion of our female population, chiefly the wives and daughters of our farmers and planters, who once might justly be called, *stay-at-homatives*, into a sort of *nomadic tribe*, or wanderers. Before their conversion, they constituted the very life and soul of every domestic establishment which had any reputation for the abundance of its "creature comforts," for the cordial hospitality with which they were administered, and for every thing which made home delightful, not only to themselves, but to all the male portion of the family. But since their lamentable change, go where you will—north, south, east, or west, you will meet them in countless numbers, many, even with infants in their arms, fleeing to and fro, with the velocity of sky-rockets, and apparently with little more consciousness of the propelling power which is thus incessantly driving them over the face of the earth, and the great waters thereof, in search of something, they often know not what, unless it be to kill their great enemy—*Time*, and to see sights. The mighty agent of this fearful revolution is that gigantic power—*steam*, a power which, among numerous other marvellous feats, nearly accomplished that modest wish of two lovers in one of mad Nat. Lee's plays, who besought the gods to "annihilate both time and space." The instruments used for accomplishing this revolution are steamboats and rail-road locomotives; and so constantly are they engaged in the service of the new converts from the stay-at-homative class, that should you wish to find any of them, the particular spot which they honor with the name of *home*, is one of the very last places on the face of the earth in which you should look for them, unless in the depth of winter, when the snow and the ice preclude all travelling either by land or by water.

"The almost inevitable consequence of the prevalence of this absenteeism is, that when the females of the homestead scamper off from it, their fathers and husbands, sons and brothers also must run with them, either from an affectionate regard for their safety, or because they themselves have become incurably infected with the wandering fever. What follows? why the females abandon all domestic duties, and the men give up their farms during the busiest seasons of the year, to those who have no other interest whatever in them than to use them exclusively for their own special benefit. When the entire exhaustion of the wandering fund compels the proprietors to a reluctant return, they find, generally, that every thing has gone wrong; all their orders have been either totally neglected or executed in such a way as to do more harm than good. This state of things, inevitably creates great disappointment, a few renewals of which suffices to beget much lukewarmness, if not absolute aversion in regard to agricultural occupations. Under such circumstances, improvements in husdandry are things nearly as impracticable as the "extraction of blood from turnips, or sun-beams from cucumbers," and it is almost folly to hope for any impovements, at least from our wandering farmers, unless they and their families can learn once more to resume the thrifty domestic habits of their ancestors. But this resumption, I fear, will prove infinitely harder on *their* part, than the resumption of specie payments will prove on the part of *our banks;* although the former is still more essential, if that be possible, than the latter, to the permanent prosperity of agriculture."

MISCELLANY.

From the N. O. Picayune

THE VICTIM OF AMBITION.

The fourth man on whom the Recorder, in his own polite yet dignified way, called yesterday to show cause why he had been arrested, was Richard Wright. Richard did not respond with the usual "Here, sir," but stood up in the dock.—He looked like a monument erected to misery—like a flag-staff divested of its ensign, still standing over the ruins of a Tippecanoe log-cabin—like a man turned out of office, weeping over the danger which threatened his country and inveighing against the profligacy of men in power—like any thing and every thing which told of hopes blasted, anticipations never realized, and the mind's greeny freshness prematurely withered by the storms of adversity. Could he be placed as a beacon-light on the shoal of misfortune, the most unskilful mariner would not fail to perceive there were "breakers ahead." But we'll to his examination.

"Mr. Wright," said the Recorder, "you were found drunk last night by the watchman. What are you?"

"A victim, sir—a victim!" said poor Richard, emphatically, pursing up his brow, folding up his arms, and extending his legs in a latitudinal derection, evincing by his attitude and eye that he was prepared to meet with fortitude whatever further broadsides Fortune was about to let fly at him.

Recorder—"Of whom have you been the victim?"

Richard—"I have been the victim of mankind, of the world, of my own ambition, that feeling which beckons us onward but to deceive, that lures us forth but to disappoint—that feeling which

"Makes the madmen who have made men mad,"

Here Richard buried his face in his hands, as if the thought of what he had been, overcome him a moment.

Recorder—"What has all this to do with your being drunk?"

Richard—"Short sighted mortal—superficial observer of human nature—knowest thou not that there are secret impulses and unseen machinery operated on by outward causes or external agents, that set in motion and control all our actions? Ambition has been the locomotive by which I ever have been propelled along the railway of life, and never did I start my steam to perform a journey, that I had not a blow-up before I got to the end of it."

Recorder—"But the charge against you is that you were drunk."

Richard—"Yes, and I have been so for the last ten years—drunk with disappointment and affliction; a species of inebriation for which the tee-total society have yet offered no antidote."

"That's vot he always says," remarked the watchman who had the honor of arresting Richard, "he's ever a goin' on with that 'ere gammon, swingin' his arms like a horator on the Fourth of July, and talkin' such big vords that I'm blowed but I vonders he don't get the lock jaw! Vy, yer honor, he is a valkin dictionary, that feller is; but a reg'lar hard von on liquor."

"Base scavenger in the by ways of justice, hist thee!" said Richard, scornfully to the watchman: and then addressing the Recorder, he continued—"My bark of hope, your honor, was long since split on the rock of ambition, and you now see before you but the wreck of my original self. Sir, when I set out on my first voyage in life, my sails were well trimmed, the horizon was bright, the wind fair, and the sea such as a mariner could wish; but sir, I made for the port of love, and got wreckde ere I had made half the voyage." Here he turned up his eyes, and in an apostrophizing tone exclaimed—"Ever adorable Eliza" and then despondingly added—

"She was not made
Through years or moons the inner weight to bear
Which colder hearts endure!
* * * * * * *
But she sleeps well,
By the sea shore whereon she loved to dwell."

Recorder—"I do not sit here to listen to a memoir of your life, nor a monody to your Eliza."

Richard—"Nor do I come here to tell it. I am charged with being drunk: I admit the charge, and claim the right of being heard in justification. Now, sir, I shall drop metaphor and proceed. Thinking to bury my reminiscence of love in Lethe's stream, I turn my thoughts to war, and was near getting buried in the swamps of Florida. I was ambitious to have my name inscribed on the same roll with the heroes of my country: but I too often found it was not even enrolled on the mess roll. Instead of a wreath of laurels on my brow, I came home with a gash on it, made by an Indian's tomahawk; and instead of the acclamations of my countrymen for my bravery, the only thing I got was the ague. Still (continued Richard) I was not satisfied. Ambition still beckoned me on, and she pointed to politics as the certain road to success. Well, sir, I entered on it; attended ward meetings, went to barbacues—made stump-speeches—told my "friends and follow citizens" that a crisis had arrived in the affairs of the country; that the Constitution was in danger; that the ship of state was sinking; and that unless I was elected, the whole country, including the disputed territory, would inevitably go to Davy Jone's locker some fine morning. Here again, my evil genius interfered; for when the election came on, my short-sighted constituents gave me but three votes! My luck—*my* luck again. Sir, they talk of mounting the ladder of fame, and ascending its topmost round. Sir, the simile is an incorrect one; there is no ladder to fame, nor any round to the ladder; if there were, I would have reached it. No, sir, fame is lilke a shaved pig with a greased tail, and it is only after it has slipped through the hand of some thousands, that some fellow, by mere chance, holds on to it."

Recorder—"If fame and notoriety be synonomous you have now gained what you have been so long in pursuit of. You will see your name in the columns of the Picayune to-morrow—*glory enough for one day!*

"Take him down," said the Recorder to the officer, and the clerk was ordered to draw out a commitment for Richard Wright for 30 days.

The Knout—The Governor of Moscow kindly directed one of his aides-de-camp to conduct me over the prison. Having inspected the establishment in all its details, I was about to depart, when my cicerone pointed to two men, who had just entered the vestibule of the prison. "Do you see those men?" said he, "they are our executioners. It is they who inflict the punishment of the knout, which you have doutless often heard of." I looked at the two men; they were tall and robust, and altogether their appearance resembled the common class of the Russian peasantry; the one had a black and the other a red beard. They wore loose cloth pantaloons, with boots drawn over them. The other portions of their dress consisted of a colored striped blouse, and a sort of cloth cassock, open in front, and covering their backs and shoulders. That which displeased me most in them was a certain air of gaity and self-satisfaction, which I could not reconcile with their barbarous vocation. When they had advanced close to where we were standing, the aid-de-camp directed my attention to a packet which each of them carried under his left arm. "That is the knout," said he; "would you like to examine it?" I replied in the infimative.

The aide-de-camp having addressed to the executioners some words in Russian, they saluted me with respect; and, advancing to a table in the vestibule, unrolled their packets. The knout consists of a short, strong, leather handle, terminated by a buckle, in which are afixed successively a certain number of leather thongs, of which only one is used for each stroke the criminal receives. I requested the executioners to give the wall a few strokes of the knout, with the same degree of force as that employed at an execution. They took off their caps and cassock; and, having carefully adjusted the leather thong in the buckle above mentioned, and gathering up all their strength, they struck the wall with such force, that the hard plaster with which it was covered fell down in fragments.

I shudered with horror at the recollection that such strokes were inflicted on the living flesh of a human being. "Enough!" I exclained. "It is indeed a horrible punishment," said my obliging cicerone, "but it is inflicted only for capital offences; and, after all, it is a doubful question whether the punishment of death is preferable" Twenty strokes of the knout are the maximum amount of punishment, and it is, probable, nearly the utmost that the human frame is capable of enduring.—*Russia in* 1841.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

Indian Notion of a Future State.—Our people all believe that the spirit lives in a future state, that it has a great distance to travel after death towards the West, that it has to cross a dreadful deep and rapid stream, which is hemmed on both sides by high and rugged hills, over the stream, from hill to hill, there lies a long, slippery pine log, with the bark peeled off, over which the dead have to pass to the delightful hunting grounds. On the other side of the stream there are six persons of the good hunting grounds, with rocks in their hands, which they throw at them all when they are on the middle of the log. The good walk on safely to the good hunting grounds, where there is one continual day, where the trees are always green, where the sky has no clouds, where there are continual fine and cooling breezes, where there is one continual scene of feasting, dancing, and rejoicing, where there is no pain or trouble, and people never grow old, but for ever live young and enjoy the youthful pleasures. The wicked see the stones coming, and try to dodge, by which they fall from the log, and go down thousands of feet to the water, which is dashing over the rocks, and is stinking with dead fish and animals, where they are carried around and brought continually back to the same place in whirlpools, where the trees are all dead, and the waters are full of toads and lizards and snakes, where the dead are always hungry, and have nothing to eat, are always sick and never die, where the sun never shines, and where the wicked are continually climbing up by thousands on the sides of a high rock from which they can overlook the beautiful country of the good hunting grounds, the place of the happy, but never can reach it.

An eye Painter.—At the Westminister Sessions, on Wednesday, G. Hunt was condemned to three months' labor for stealing a coat. The prosecutor, J. Dingby, said, in his examination, "I am a hair dresser, residing at Wind mill street; the prisoner came into my shop to have his *eye painted*! I paint bruised flesh color. My own eye is painted now. A board knocked against my eye and blackened it. I have had the pleasure of painting some of your fraternity." [A laugh.] Mr. Pendergast (one of the barristers: "Don't look at my bretheren here, there's a good fellow; perhaps you may recognise some of them." [Loud laughter.] Examination continued: "The prisoner had a black eye; as a barrister gets a good fee. I charge him half a crown for painting his eye; a barrister's clerk or a poor man I only charge 6d." [Uproarous laughter in which the Court joined.]

Twenty-Seventh Congress:

SECOND SESSION.

[Compiled from the Washington Globe.]

IN SENATE....January 4.

The *President pro. tem.* announced the order of the day, being the proposition to refer to a Select Committee of nine the plan for an Exchequer Bank.

Mr. *Bates* said it would have been more agreeable for him to have said on yesterday what he intended on the question before the Senate. The question was simply whether the subject should be referred to a select committee of the nine. This was the question, and the only one which was before them—though the measure to be referred was, in itself, a momentous and important one. It was to be expected that the Senators on the other side would avail themselves of the opportunity to express their views on the report of the Secretary.—It may have been proper for them to do so. But he had listened with surprise and astonishment at the course of those on the side of the Senate with whom he has been acting. He viewed their conduct with pain and mortifiertion. From such course, no good could possibly result; but on the contrary, unmitigated and unmixed with evil. It had filled him with despondency and apprehension.

The report of the Secretary, however, presents to Congress in an intelligible form, the views of the President on a measure of vast interest to the people of this country. His views are concurred in by the Cabinet. And when he reflected on what were the constitutional views of the President, he thought it did not deserve the censure with which it was met. The report assumes no tone of dictation—it arrogates to itself no claim to perfection, and expressly invites modification. It leaves to Congress to adopt, to modify, or to change it at pleasure. He, therefore, thought it should meet from Congress impartial, grave, and respectful consideration. The measure itself may be all right or all wrong. He was not then prepared to say which. It proposes a plan bearing upon the distress of the nation, and was therefore entitled to consideration; and he, for one, did not feel at liberty, on a question of reference to committee, to commit himself to its support or rejection. He wished all the light which the public press and the public mind could throw upon it. He wished to know the views of practical men upon it; and he wanted a report of an intelligent committee before he was prepared to act. When that report was made, there might be so little of a bank—a power of receiving deposites or issuing of notes, or of discounts under the form of exchange—that his friend from Connecticut [Mr. *Huntington*] would himself support it. The proper course then was to send it to a committee, who were uncommitted and unprejudiced, and they had a right to expect that that report would answer some good purpose. It was of no sort of consequence what either side of the House had said, and if the power was given him to make a report, he would not say in advance what might be his purport. The report of the Secretary was before the country, and it speaks for itself, that was enough. The country requires some action upon it—something for its relief. The President proposes a plan. The Democratic party say their substitute for it is the Sub-Treasury; and what have the friends on our side of the house to substitute? Nothing at all. He took it for granted that for years to come a bank of discount was out of the question; and he believed if the report of the Secretary was not adopted as a basis for some measure, they would, after staying there six months, do nothing for the relief of the country.—The responsibility of Senators, in view of the condition of things, was appalling. He was oppressed with sadness of heart, when he reflected on it. Something must be done for the relief of the country, or at least it was their duty to make an effort to accomplish something. That was what, in his judgment, was required at their hands. It required, in the language of the Senator from North Carolina, that by-gone things should be by-gone.—The country feels that the evil of the day is sufficient. What has passed is history. The country demanded at their hands another thing—the exercise of elevated patriotism. They should therefore, sacrifice all personal and selfish ends, all hopes and expectations of that character. If there was any thing on earth entitled to respect, it was the nobleness of mind in a statesman who forgets his own cause for the cause of the country. To such a man he was always willing to bow.

The country demanded another thing—not only that the Whigs should act, but unitedly. It was not for him to assume the character of adviser, but he wished to be permitted to express a hope that the project of the President would not thus prematurely receive further denunciatory discussion at the hands of his friends with whom he was proud to act. He was for trying to do something, though he feared nothing would be done. He believed the country would sustain them if they got the best measure they could under the circumstances, and leave it for modification and amendment hereafter, such as its operation may develope as necessary.—He, for one, was not content to put all to the hazard of establishing a Bank of the United States, or Sub-Treasury, hereafter, but was for acting now. He seriously believed the fate of the Whig party depended on the course they pursued on this measure; that if they accomplished something, under the circumstances, the people would sustain them, but if otherwise, they would cast them off. He refrained from any reply to the arguments of his friends against the measure, and expressed a hope that it would be referred.

Mr. *Barrow* admitted that a plan of currency and exchanges was one of difficulty, and, aware of that, he was in favor of old fashioned experience. In the present state of the country, he was for referring to the history of the past to ascertain what was done when the country was once before overwhelmed with similar calamities. Then but one remedy was resorted to, and that was a Bank of the United States. He, for one, was tired of experiments—the people were sick of them. The Sub-Treasury was the last, and that was put down by the voice of the People in the late Presidential election. That ought to preclude any scheme to revive it. Could it be thought that the people demanded merely a change of men and not of measures? Was it not equally decided by the people at the Presidential election, that besides a change of men and the rejection of the Sub-Treasury, they were to have a Bank of the United States? He denied that the elections last fall indicated any change of sentiment on the part of the people. The apathy of these elections was the necessary result of the defeat of their favorite measure—the principal and vital measure of the extra session. A Bank of the United States, it was said, could not meet the views of the President. At a future day he would have little difficulty in showing that the President was mistaken in believing that the Constitution interposed any barrier between him and his party, as to his adoption of a Bank of the United States called for by the people. As to the report now under discussion, and the bill accompanying it, he held that the President was responsible for all that both contained. He held him responsible not only for every word of the report but for every provision of the bill. The Secretary of the Treasury says very plainly that he only submits to Congress the views of the President. When it first appeared he (Mr. *Barrow*) took it up to read with a hope—though not without misgivings—that after a recess of three months, devoted to maturing a project, he could find in it someting to authorise his advocacy; but he had not perused two pages o it, till he threw it down in disgust—his cheek burning with the blush of shame, to find such a plan recommended by a Whig President. It appears that even if there were no constitutional scruples, a Bank of the United States would not now be recommended.

He asked the country—especially the Whigs of the country—what do they now think of the President's two veto messages? What has occurred since to change the condition of the country, and render that inexpedient which was then necessary? What has occurred to prevent him now recommending a bank, that did not exist when he did recommend one? He had no objection to a Bank of the United States then, except constitutional scruples. In one of those veto messages, Congress was told the President was acting under the highest moral and religious obligations—such as no man could disregard without forfeiting public confidence and the respect of all honorable men. Now, he (Mr. *Barrow*) always doubted when he heard political men resorting to moral and religious obligations as excuses for not fulfilling their political obligations.—What had he to do with religion and morality in such matters? The Constitution was his Bible, and there alone he should look for justification. He (Mr. *Barrow*) could not now endorse the President's plan, for he made it a rule of his life not to endorse a second time for any one who let his first endorsement be dishonored. He has given in his own veto message the very strongest grounds on which to oppose this bill. He promised that at this session he would present something to act *per se* all over the Union; and now he offers a *per se* Sub-Treasury. For if this bill be passed, and the States pass laws prohibiting the establishment or continuance of agencies within their borders, what more or less would this measure be, but a Sud-Treasury, *per se?* This bill was nothing else but a Sub-Treasury.—What States would sanction agencies, to the destruction of their own institutions, on the only safe and profitable business they enjoyed? The exchange clause will be a nullity. The burden of the first veto message was that the Federal Government had no right to impose branches on sovereign States, presuming their assent in the absence of their dissent. The Executive dwelt long on that point. No such hesitation now exists; but in this bill he marches forward—and what is his language to the same sovereign States? Does it manifest the same tenderness and delicacy for the sovereign States? No; the officers of the Federal Government are to march forward within the limits of the sovereign States and establish agencies—two in each—and maintain them there, absorbing the business which sustains State banks, till the respective Legislatures enact laws to expel them. But let let these agencies be once established, and what chance would the States ever have of getting rid of them? They can have no chance of escaping from them; he would as soon think of escaping from the paws of a half famished bear. Once established, no laws will be passed to dislodge them. And here the arguments of the President's veto message come into play against his own Exchequer scheme. One branch of a State Legislature might pass a bill with a large majority to expel the exchequer agents from the State. A tie vote or the dissent of the Senate might defeat it. Or both branches might pass the bill, and the Governor might veto it. The main features of the bill present nothing but a Sub-Treasury, and the monstrous power behind of buying bills of exchange, which is nothing but discounting notes, so strongly denounced in the veto messages. How any Senator or Representative opposed to a Bank of the United States can be willing to advocate this monstrous project, was a thing incomprehensible to him. No Federalist that ever lived in this nation had ever had the hardihood to recommend such an institution. General Hamilton, an honest man, though in favor of a strong Government, never would have dared to suggest such a plan as this. Even Sir Robert Peel, with all his high tory notions, and living under an aristocratic monarchy, would not dare to recommend to the British Parliament, a bank containing such monstrous powers. If he did, a vote of the House of Commons would speedily compel him to resign.—And he thought the Prime Minister of this country that sanctioned this bill, ought too to resign—he meant the Cabinet—and if they did, not being intolerant, after evidence of some repentance, they might be reinstated, within the term of thirty days prescribed for exchange notes to run by this bill. Congress was told this bill ought to be adopted because it does not create any corporation, and it does not require Congress to part with any of its powers—the bill being repealable at pleasure. And on these grounds, it is argued that the institution will not be a bank. But these are not necessarily what constitute a bank. It is the power of receiving deposites—of issuing a paper currency—and of dealing in bills of exchange, whether in the shape of promissory notes or not. These are the characteristics of a bank, and these are all essential features of this plan. If this bill does not create a corporation, it confers on this Government powers inconsistent with civil liberty; and if abused—not saying that the present President would abuse these powers, but taking the broad grounds of human liability to temptation—the institutions of the country might receive a deadly, a fatal blow.

One feature of the measure is, that individuals are to be restricted, as to time and distance, in their dealings with the institution; but the Government is not to be restricted at all in its dealings with individuals. Their bills of exchange are to be limited to thirty days' date, or thirty days' sight, according to distance. But the Government may sell its bills at any date, twelve months if necessary, or more, and all over the Union. Here will be a means of prostrating all the banks of the country, should the Government, in the hands of any party, be made the instrument of partisans for any such purpose. Mr. *Barrow* here went into details to show how this could be effected. He had discovered, before this measure came forward, the strongest disposition on the part of the President to withdraw his confidence from the party of which he (Mr. *Barrow*) is a member; but he now saw in this gigantic scheme, an evidence of something worse than his withdrawal. So far from looking to him now as the head of the Whig party, which had elevated him to power, he could no longer recognise him as belonging to that party any more. He now called upon the Whigs to separate themselves from him. He did not know what the Whig party might do in reference to this measure; but he knew what he was himself resolved on doing. Whatever may have been the decision of the people in relation to the Executive vetoes and their reasoning, and of what he said in one of them, that if he signed the bill then presented to him, he would be justly subjecting himself to the ridicule of his enemies and the scorn of all honorable men; of one thing he was certain—he would say, that, in proposing this bill the President has justly subjected himself to the ridicule of the Democratic party, and to the scorn of the Whig party.

Strip the proposition of its exchanges, and nothing is left but the Sub-Treasury; and if it is not stripped of the exchange clause, what is it but a tremendous banking machine for the corruption of the Government? He trusted this deleterious progeny of Northern Federalism and Virginia abstraction would be strangled in its birth. He was against its reference at all.

Mr. *Morehead* obtained the floor, but yielded it to

Mr. *Merrick*, on whose motion the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Hunt* sent to the table a copy of the joint resolution introduced by him on the 17th December, 1840, providing for an amendment of the Constitution, limiting the President to one term of office.

Objection was made to the reception of the resolution *at this time*, by Mr. *Weller* of Ohio.

Mr. *Hunt* said he had hoped no objection would have been made to the reception of his resolution, inasmuch as it was the same precisely submitted by him a year ago. At the short session, he became satisfied action could not be had upon it, without injury to other great and important interests. But he would now give notice, that when in *order*, he should present the proposition, and should, at an early day of the session, call it up for consideration.

The *Speaker* said that there would be some difficulty in determining whether the presentation of petitions or the question the gentleman from Massachusetts called for, should have priority. He would, however, suggest to the gentleman that if he would suffer the presentation of petitions to go on, it would not probably take more than one hour, and the other business would then come up.

Mr. *Adams* persisting, with much warmth, in claiming the priority for the question of reference to a select committee of the petitions he referred to, a discussion ensued, in which Messrs. *Adams*, *Merriwether*, *Wise* and *Winthrop*, took part, resulting in Mr. *Wise's* moving to lay the whole subject on the table.

This motion was carried—yeas 115, nays 84; but it deciding the fate of only one of the petitions, and the *Speaker* saying that there were about twenty more of them that had also been laid over under the rule, on giving rise to a debate,

Mr. *Gamble* moved to lay them all on the table, and called for the yeas and nays on the motion; which were accordingly ordered.

Mr. *Adams* demanded the division of the question, so as to take it on the first petition of the list.

The question was accordingly first put on laying on the table the petition of sundry citizens of New York, praying for the repeal of the 21st rule, (which prohibits the reception of Abolition petitions,) and, also, praying that Congress will not stigmatize or repudiate petitions of that nature, or put them on a different footing from other petitions. This question having been decided in the affirmative, yeas 103, nays 87,

Mr. *Adams* called for a division of the question, as to take it separately on each petition. He said he would not however, call for the yeas and nays on each.

Mr. *Stanly*, however, called for the yeas and nays on the next petition in order, and having been ordered, they resulted yeas 107, nays 83.

The question was next taken separately on some eight or ten similar petitions, all of which were laid on the table, and

The House adjourned.

IN SENATE....January, 5.

The *President pro tem.* announced the order of the day, which was the proposition to refer to a select committee of nine, the plan of a Board of Exchequer.

Mr. *Morehead* did not rise with any view of going into an elaborate argument on the question immediately under the consideration of the Senate, the main points involved in that question having been already discussed at considerable length and with great ability.

It would not be controverted that the people expect Congress will create some national institution, either of the nature of a Bank of the United States, or something compatible with the promises of the Whig party. Whatever may have happened in other sections of the country, he could say with confidence that the west for years has been laboring under all the disadvantages of a deprectated currency. For years had the industry and enterprise of the West been struggling against a depreciated currency, and consequent high rates of exchange. It was a remarkable fact that the people of the West had paid more in exchanges than was demanded of them by their State taxes.

[Here Mr. *Morehead* entered into details of the effect of the exchanges operating against the West. He maintained that Kentucky paid half a million of dollars in exchange, and that the estimate for seven other Western States might be taken at the same average, making, for eight States, a tax of four millions of dollars, inflicted on the West by the derangement of the currency. He asked, could it be wondered, then, at the intensity of interest with which the people of the West looked to Congress, during the extra session, for relief—seeing, as they did, their representatives straining every nerve, and submitting to almost any sacrifice to obtain it for them—but in vain? Was it to be wondered that they regarded with deep regret the course then taken by the Chief Magistrate?]

[Here he (Mr. *Morehead*) again detailed at some length the action of Congress in relation to the plan referred several years ago to the committee of the Senate of which Mr. *Smith* was chairman, and to the committee of the House of which Mr. *McDuffie* was chairman, and their reports thereon.] An insuperable objection to the measure is the enormous increase of the Government patronage which it creates. It is, besides, to be the foundation of the paper circulation of the country. There is another strong objection, that taken by the Senator from Connecticut, (Mr. *Huntington*,) that it is repealable, and therefore calculated to destroy all confidence in the currency it issues. Regarded as a measure of finance, and placed on the footing of ordinary legislation—liable to be repealed at the pleasure of Congress—over which Congress, as far as the legislative branches were concerned, might exercise ordinary control—what would Congress do? It might increase the amount of the nominal capital of the institution—for that is necessarily one of the powers of Congress—to fifteen millions of Treasury notes and fifteen millions of deposites. And even this thirty millions may, in a short time, be found inadequate to the demand for its paper currency—for the tendency of a paper currency is to an insatiable increase—its appetite grows with what it feeds upon.

[Mr. *Buchanan* observed, that was a fact]

In less than five years the appetite for an increased paper currency would be such, that the nominal capital of the institution must be increased to a hundred millions to satisfy the cravings for it. Or suppose a case of war, when all the energies and resources of the nation would be placed in requisition: would such a currency stand the test? It had been tried before, and it failed. Yet now it is proposed to commence upon a limited scale: a little cloud, no longer than a man's hand, is to rise in a clear sky; but it has in itself the elements of an increase that must soon darken and overshadow the whole land, till it bursts in a storm, the effects of which no one may anticipate. Whenever Government wants money, this scheme presents such a facility for raising it that the temptation will pe irresistible. It is only to increase Treasury notes through this machinery—nothing to be done but to have bits of paper, signed by the officers of the institution, and make a hundred millions of dollars in a day, if required. Can the people of this country ever be satisfied to risk such a tremendous power in the hands of any Executive, or any government department? The present Chief Magistrate may not be always President, and his successor may not be quite so scrupulous about constitutional difficulties. Or by the time a different President occupies the chair of State, the people may become so familiar with the operation of this paper currency machine, that, according to the old adage, familiarty will render them insensible to all danger, and Congress may with impunity authorize an increase of this paper currency to an indefinite extent. And to facilitate all this, instead of having two agencies in each State and Territory, before two years there may be four agencies—for, with an enlargement of capital, two agencies in each would prove inadequate to the duties required, and the next step to an increase of capital would be an increase of officers, and necessarily an increase of Government patronage. The increase of officers may be to any extent—the bill does not say how many are necessary. On that, as on many points, it is indefinite. [Here Mr. *Morehead* quoted the first clause of the bill, and commented upon them. The early hour at which our paper goes to press precludes us this evening from giving a sketch of Mr. M's concluding remarks.]

Mr. *Simmons* spoke briefly and mildly in opposition to the scheme as it was; but was willing to have it referred to the committee proposed, to try if such modification could not be made as would render it not only less liable to the censure of Senators, but worthy of their support. He believed the people would never submit the moneyed affairs of the nation to the control of the Executive, as was proposed by this *project*. He expressed great solicitude that something should be done for the relief of the country, by giving it a regulator of the exchanges and currency; and he believed that this scheme would be fonnd to contain all the facilities necessary to give healthy action to both the exchanges and currency, after it shall have been modified in the hands of a committee.

He felt much solicitude that some plan should be passed that would afford relief to the country. He thought this contained the germ of a plan. Whether it was for good or for evil, depended entirely into whose hands the power to control it was placed. If the power was in the hands of the people, it would promote the prosperity and happiness of the country; but if in the hands of the Executive, he would not promise that it would be conducive to that end. They had viewed and discussed the plan as it was; he thought that it should be their purpose now to make the plan what it ought to be.

Mr. *Woodbury* next obtained the floor, but yielded to

Mr. *Benton*, at whose suggestion, it being nearly three, the

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Fillmore*, said that he had been directed by the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes.

The bill having been read twice,

Mr. *Fillmore* moved that it be printed, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. *Stuart* of Illinois moved to lay the bill on the table; which motion, after some remarks from Messrs. *Fillmore*, *Jos. R. Ingersoll*, and *Stuart*, was decided in the negative—yeas 33, nays 163.

After a good deal of personal abuse and angry debate the House adjourned.

IN SENATE... January 6.

The morning hour was taken up in the presentation of petitions, several of which were adverse to the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

Many bills were also reported back from committees, and others considered and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The remainder of the day was occupied by Mr. *Woodbury* in the discussion of the Board of Exchequer bill, and the proposition to refer it to a select committee of nine. He dwelt briefly on the importance of the measure under discusion, and the propriety, considering the source from which it emanated, of giving it full, impartial, and mature consideration by a committee. He did not anticipate, however, that the labors of that committee would result in any important compromise between the friends and opponents of the measure. He did not believe that any measure could be matured by the committee or by Congress, to remove the present distresses of the country. It was a distress pervading the whole commercial world, which he attributed to a reckless disregard of the proper principles of trade, and a failure to confine it to legitimate bounds. He was in favor of committing the plan, to see if there was any thing in its real essence, bones and muscles, without reference to its origin and parentage, that could be made useful in safekeeping and disbursing the revenues? He opposed this plan, not only on grounds of expediency, but constitutionality; and maintained that there was no power under the Constitution authorizing the Government to make use of its means to deal in exchanges. As a regulator of the currency, he showed that it would not only not prove beneficial, but detrimental; that it would be adding to the present evils of a depreciated currency, as there was no visible means whereby the Government could redeem the paper proposed to be issued by it, and keep it at par. He drew a parallel between this scheme and the plan recommended by General *Jackson*, and showed that whilst this proposes that the Government shall turn broker and deal in exchanges, that plan wholly repudiated it: that whilst this proposes to make a paper currency by the Government, that was adverse to it. He was opposed to giving the custody of the public money and the regulating of the currency and exchanges into the hands of any Government Board of Control, but argued, if it were necessary that there should be a board to regulate the currency and exchanges, it could better be done by the States or commercial cities, than by the National Government. He was in favor of separating the control of the revenues of the country entirely from the questions of currency and exchange: the first he believed belonged to the Government, and the latter to the commercial community. He showed that the exchanges could be conducted much cheaper by individual brokers and by banks than by the Government; and that if the Government should attempt, through a Board, to sell exchanges cheaper, if would be oppressive to the community—because, allowing the utmost capacity to this plan, it could only furnish one hundred millions of exchange, whilst the wants of the community required five hundred millions. Therefore, by selling the one hundred millions cheaper than it could be furnished by bankers and brokers, which no doubt would be done to political favorites—it would to that extent be oppressing four-fifths of the community to benefit one fifth. Mr. W. saw no middle ground of compromise between the Sub-Tseasury and a National Bank. The first, it was conceded by all parties, was constitutional: but the entire Democratic party believed a Bank of the United States to be unconstitutional. Therefore he argued that the Democratic party could not compromise by yielding support to any scheme with the attributes of a Bank; but if there was any concession or compromise, it should be by the Whig party, who had no constitutional scruples about the Independent Treasury, which was the only measure, as a substitute, he believed the Democratic party could propose. He said the Bank of the United States had been vetoed, the State bank deposite system repudiated, and the Sub-Treasury repealed; and he therefore could fully appreciate the delicate situation of the *President*. There was not much left him to do under these circumstances. He could well sympathize and commiserate his position. Therefore, whilst he belived that if the States did their duty, by compelling the banks to resume the payment of specie, the evils of a depreciated currency would soon disappear, and the medium to equalize the exchanges be made good, yet he was willing to do all that his oath to support the Constitution would permit, to rid the country of the evils complained of.

After Mr. *Woodbury* concluded,

Mr. *Evans* obtained the floor; but without proceeding,

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Fillmore* offered a resolution authorizing the Committe of Claims to ascertain the number of appropriations which have usually been made without authority of law, and to report a general bill to legalize such as are necessary, dispensing with such as are not indispensable to the public service. This resolution, after some remarks from Mr. *F.* was adopted.

After reports from several of the standing committees,

Mr. *Saltonstall* offered a resolution to authorize the Committee on Manufactures, of which he is chairman, to collect testimony in relation to the various branches of domestic industry, preparatory to their report on the subject of the tariff, that was referred to them by the House.

This resolution was advocated by Messrs. *Saltonstall* and *Tillinghast*, and opposed by Messrs. *Johnson* of Maryland, *Habersham*, and *Wise*, continuing to the expiration of the morning hour.

The orders of the day were then called, and several bills from the Senate were read, and referred to appropriate committees.

On motion by Mr. *Fillmore*, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union [Mr. *Hopkins* of Virginia in the chair,] and took up the bill providing for the issue of five millions of dollars of Treasury notes.

Mr. *Fillmore* briefly advocated and supported the bill.

Mr. *Garrett Davis* made some remarks in opposition to it; and

Mr. *Wise* replied to Mr. *D.* suggesting, in the course of his remarks, an amendment which he submitted at the close, of the providing that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands shall be applied to the discharge of the liabilities of the Government, and that no Treasury notes shall be issued so long as there are funds arising from the sales of the public lands in the Treasury; but that when there are no such funds in the Treasury; notes may be issued, &c.

Mr. *Fillmore* hoped his friend from Virginia would withdraw his amendment. The Treasury was in immediate want, and if, said he, we are to have a debate on the repeal of the Distribution bill, it will not be ended before the dog days. Mr. *F* also opposed the amendment as out of order, because of its incongruity with the subject of the bill.

On motion by Mr. *Weller*,

The Committee then rose and reported progress; when

The House adjourned.

MR. WEBSTER'S HAND IN IT!

Mr. Mangum has delivered one of the most decided and violent speeches against the Fiscal scheme, which has ever been pronounced in the Senate Chamber. He does not hesitate to strip Mr. Forward of the honor of writing the Report, and charges it home upon Mr. Webster. He really calls a spade a spade. But he is not singular in ascribing the authorship to Mr. Webster. The New York American says, but one pen and one mind in America could have written and conceived such a document. But this is rather too extravagant praise upon the "God-like man."

The Globe says:

"The paper which accompanies Mr. Forward's bill is understood to be a Cabinet paper. It has marks of Mr. Webster's powerful and plausible mode of presenting things throughout. We do not doubt that Mr. Webster had a hand in its preparation. In his letter through the National Intelligencer, to satisfy his friends he should not go out with his colleagues of the first Cabinet, he promised them 'an institution, under the authority of Congress—to aid Revenue and financial operation—and to give the country the blessings of a good currency and cheap exchanges.' We take the present project as intended by Mr. Webster for the fulfilment of his pledge."

But instead of strengthening his position, it is shrewdly suspected that this incomparable document may shake him still further in the opinion of his Whig brothers. He does not seem to be in the very best odour among them. We almost compasionate his destiny, when we see that even the Richmond *Shield* has been turned into a *sword* against him. It openly declares, (yesterday,) that "Daniel Webster has renounced principles for which he was heretofore loved, honored and respected—for what? that at the expiration of either four or eight years for which John Tyler expects re-election, the mantle may fall on him. None are more willing than ourselves to concede to Mr. Webster the honor that has been due to him for his previous straight-forward, independent and patriotic course—none confided in him more, no Virginian was more willing to extend to him, on the 5th of October, 1840, the right hand of fellowship. We felt proud and boasted of him as our "follow-citizen" whom nothing could swerve; but when the hour of trial came, he yielded to temptation, and in the excess of our mortification, we exclaimed *et tu Brute*."

And well may Mr. Webster return the compliment to the Shield, "Et tu Brute!" And thus it is! When Mr. W. came to Richmond to humbug the good People of Virginia, under the mask of a *Jeffersonian Republican*," these worthy Whigs were anxious to give him "the right hand of fellowship"—and now they are determined to crucify him. Well, be it so. But we almost pity him for the avalanche which the *Shield* brings down upon the very mountains to cover him."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Take a squint at Federal Whiggery.—Be it known to all men, that the leaders of the party now opposed to Democracy—

In 1776 were Tories!
In 1786 Nova Scotia cow boys!
In 1787 Covention Monarchists!
In 1789 Black Cockades!
In 1808 Anti-Jefferson impressment men!
In 1811 British Bank men!
In 1812 Peace men!
In 1813 Bluelights!
In 1814 Hartford Conventionists!
In 1816 Washington Benevolent Society men!
In 1818 No party men!
In 1820 Federal Republicans!
In 1826 National Republicans!
In 1829 Anti-Masons!
In 1834 Anti-Masonic Whigs!
In 1837 Conservatives!
In 1838 Abolitionists!
In 1839 Democratic Whigs!
In 1840 Log Cabin, Hard Cider, Democratic Republican, Abolition Whigs!

This is the ring, streaked and speckled party, against which Democracy is now contending; and this is the rotten, broken down faction that nominated Harrison for the Presidency. These are the fellows, these are the fellows too, who now claim to be ☞ Democrats.—*Ex. Paper.*

Singnor Zanzonis "Hints to Citizens," says "When you meet with a sheriff in the street, with whom you are familiar, always salute him *first*; and, if you chance to be going the same way, take *him*, by the arm, rather, than permit him to take *yours*. There is a vast difference in the effect upon spectators."

Census for 1840.—Complete returns of the last Census show the present number of persons in the United States to be 17,069,453, of whom 2,487,355 are slave.

JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1842.

☞ The continued absence of the Editor at Raleigh, will account for the want of the usual quantity of Editorial matter in this week's paper.

The Democratic Convention of the Republican Party, met at Raleigh on the 10th instant, and was duly organized by the appointment of the Rev. *Henry Fitts* of Warren, President; Dr. *Watson* of Wake, and Gen. *Graves* of Caswell, Vice Presidents, and Messrs. *Satterfield* and *Smith*, Secretaries.

The Convention we learn, unanimously nominated Louis D. Henry, Esq., of Fayetteville, as the Democratic Candicate for Governor, and it is understood that he will accept. We are certain that the banner of Democracy could not have been confided to abler and more gallant hands. We will publish the proceedings in our next. The Convention adjourned on Tuesday evening, about 8 o'clock, to meet again at Salisbury, on the 20th of May next, when and where we hope every County in the State will have delegates, and be prepared to forward the Democratic victory that we trust awaits the Republican party in August.

The irregularity of the mails has become proverbial in every section of our state. Until last mail we were nearly a week without any papers from the north. We understand that the chief cause of this is the failure of connection in the Lines between Raleigh and Greensboro;" the Stage for this section leaving Greensboro' before the Raleigh Stage arrives. We copy from the Globe the following:

Apology for the Delinquencies in the Post Office Establishment—All parts of the Union have felt the consequences of the derangement of the mails, growing out of the appointment of multitudes of new, inexperienced, and incompetent postmasters, and of indulgence to active electioneering contractors, who carried about, gratis, the Tippecanoe singers and Pipe Layers. The discontinuance of newspapers all over the Union, as well as the decline of correspondence and dimnution of post office revenue, compared with the growth of every thing else in the country, has been the consequence. And how is this whole year of ruinous reformation excused in this Department? Mr. *Skinner*, of one of the Post Office Bureaus, writes a letter to Cincinnati, laying the blame on the bad weather of this mildest of winters. He says:

"When he (the present Postmaster General) took charge of the Department, he found, under existing contracts, a conveyance in use, from Frederick to Wheeling, altogether inadequate to the transportation of the entire mail; especially, when a failure at Baltimore of the great Eastern mail would throw upon the office at Frederick a double mail. The vast accumulation of mail matter occurring there in this way, and which has been greatly augmented since the formation of the contract by the establishment of the 'large papers' to which you allude, did not escape his notice, and measures were taken in reference to it, even on his way to the seat of Government. Accordingly, he took early precaution to obviate the difficulty by means which promised to put 'punctuality beyond any *ordinary* contingency.' It was not possible for him to adjust these arrangements which had been so long called for, and to have them go into effect before the 13th December; and scarcely had the contractors made corresponding preparations, when there occurred an "*extra*-ordinary contingency' *in sudden and heavy falls of snow and rain, and storms of wind, which rendered punctuality impossible.*"

The public Debt.—By referring to the Senate analysis of to-day a statement of the public debt will be found for two periods, the 23d of December, 1841, and the 3d of March, 1841, made by the Secretary of the Treasury in compliance with the resolution of Mr. *Tappan*, adopted by the Senate on the 23d ultimo. The Treasury notes returned in the statement as being outstanding on the 3d of March, 1841, are not so much as is reported on the books, because from one to two millions would be redeemed and remain in the hands of the accounting officers, yet not entered on the books. The public will now see where the forty millions debt is, by the *official* confession of this Administration, and know how little reliance should have been placed on the allegations of its supporters previous to and at the extra session.

It will be seen, by the official statement that the debt on the 3d of March, 1841, was but $8,379,059 86 (which, in fact, was less by nearly two millions, as the notes redeemed and in the hands of accounting officers, and yet not entered on the books, should be deducted;) and the debt on the 23d of December, 1841, was $14,728,085 07.—*Globe.*

Georgia Election.—An election was held by general ticket on Monday last for three Representatives to Congress, in place of Messrs. *Dawson*, *Nesbit*, and *Alford*, (Feds.) who, soon after the late defeat of the Whigs in the State, resigned their seats in Congress.

Messrs. *Colquitt*, *Cooper*, and *Black*, Democratic members in the 26th Congress, were the Democratic candidates, and Messrs. *Troup*, *Dougherty*, and *Wright*, the Federal candidates. We have received returns from five counties only, and give below the highest vote on each ticket.

	Dem.	Fed.
Richmond,	485	661
Columbia,	145	278
Morgan,	354	452
Chatham,	590	568
Warren,	305	490
	1879	2449

The vote in the above counties at the late election for Governor, when the Democratic candidate was elected by rising 4,000 majority, was Dem. 1,766, Fed. 2,556; showing a Democratic gain of 187 so far, at the recent election.

Louisiana Banks.—A Bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Louisiana, from the Committee on the currency, requiring the banks of that State to resume by the first day of February next.

The Treasury empty!—For the first time since the organization of our Government, the Treasury is entirely empty. A correspondent of the Richmond Shield writes as follows:

"It is an alarming fact that there is not a dollar in the Treasury; and that within the last twenty-four hours, drafts to the amount of $400,000 have been protested. The members of the House can't get their money, and the Clerks, this month, have to get their pay from the Brokers in the city here. The Navy Agents' cheeks for a very small amount, were refused at the Bank of Metropolis to-day, on account of there being no money."

Upon this the Richmond Enquirer remarks as follows:

"And yet these are the wise Statesmen, who have aimed, in these *propitious* and palmy times of the public Treasury, to give away, if they had it to give, the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands!—In truth, they will not have a sous to give, unless they run in debt for it, or unless they raise the tariff upon us. What a set of Solomons to administer the affair of a great Republic!"

Lincoln Republican.

"Whig" Financiering.—By the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the amount received for the three first quarters of 1840, is $1,104,663, and if the last quarter gives a corresponding amount, the produce of the year from this quarter will be $1,454,663. This is less than *half* the sum proposed to be distributed among the States. So the whiggery will *borrow* money to disribute among the States. It must be so, because the *deficiency* in the Treasury is officially stated to be Fourteen Millions of Dollars. All this is well worthy of a party that has the sole knowledge of all things pertaining to money matters; whose doctrine is that a *paper* dollar is more valuable than a *specie* one; that the *less specie* there is in the country the more *plenty* will money be; that a National Bank grows stronger and stronger, the less able it becomes to pay its debts; and that a national debt is a national blessing. The particular "whig" reasons for this latter notion we are prepared to state, but suppose that it is a blessing for the people to *feel* that they have a Government, through the taxes which must be laid upon them to pay the interest. The principal is never to be paid, of course, or else how shall we ever get a Government of fund-holders and stock-jobbers?—*Raleigh Standard.*

PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH, LOOK AT THIS!

"We have never seen," (says the Richmond Enquirer) a" more startling sentiment expressed by any American print, than what appears in the "*Evangelist*," an abolitionist print in New York, in the case of the Creole. It justifies and admires the *Mutiny and Murder*—calls the nineteen mutineers "noble men!"—and declares, that their act in throwing themselves upon the authorities of Nassau "is a splendid tribute to the British Government, and is a brighter gem in the diadem of her Sovereign, than the victory of any battle-field. It was confidence in law, sustained by power, and founded on unquestionable justice. Take it altogether, it was morally magnificent. The liberty which saluted them on landing by the triumphant shouts of thousands that welcomed them, must have been a glorious reward to these men for their brave and perilous achievement." It takes sides against the south throughout the whole transaction—and calls upon the Fanatics to rouse up, and employ 'the most kind, wise, urgent and immediate exertions, to accomplish their cheerful and voluntary emancipation." The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the whole article "as an advertisement"—and the Boston Courier transfers it to its "columns *gratis*, because, in all that touches the conduct of the slaves in the Creole, and the proper character which it gives to their efforts to gain their liberty, it speaks our own sentiments." Was there ever grosser fanaticism?—Does any man believe, that the Editor of the Boston Courier, and men like him, would not have treated the slaves at Boston, as the British did at Nassau? And how is it possible, that, if these sentiments should be publicly proclaimed—and, if they are sanctioned by the People, this glorious Union, which is knit together more by fellow feeling than by the Charter itself, should withstand the progress of such an insane fanaticism?

How are the mighty fallen!—The political history of the United States furnishes no instance more striking of the uncertainty of human grandeur, than we have exemplified in the life of Nicholas Biddle. In the palmy days of his greatness and glory, when he was buying up political papers, and political men throughout the country, who was there then like unto Nicholas Biddle? He was in literal truth, the great *Idol* of Whiggery—he was the "greatest financier in the world," he was the "money king," and men were vehemently execrated by his partisans, if they dared to even question his infallibility in any matter appertaining to finance; every Whig from the Congressman down to the village loafer, was wishing him to be made Secretary of the Treasury:—if he was but at the head of that Department, said they, what glorious times of prosperity we should have. If he then chanced to visit Washington, the Whig members of Congress thronged his levees night and day;—if he went to New York City, his entrance was triumphal, and his path was strewed with flowers; the Whig merchants treated him with obsequious attentions, and made haste to feast him, and to fete him. They listened to his words as oracular, and yielded to his judgement above that of all men living. The Directors of the Bank itself, gave him a ton of silver plate out of the money of the stockholders. All this time there was nobody like Nicholas Biddle. But mark the reverse. A change has come over all. He is now fallen—fallen! He has no longer money for bribery and corruption, and this talisman lost, the sceptre of power has departed from him—even his Whig worshippers have become his revilers, and he is a candidate for the Penitentiary! But yesterday "followed, flattered, sought and sued," now branded as a thief and swindler, abandoned and despised by all—defended by none.

It is beyond dispute then, at last, that the Democratic party were always right in suspecting the honesty, denouncing the trickery of this man. Are honest men ready for another Biddle Bank, and another Biddle "financier" to manage it?—*Western Carolinian.*

"The Vengeance of Heaven."—In the late speech of Mr. Mangum may be found this expression:—"*When the vengeance of Heaven descended on the man of their choice, all their expectations as a party were defeated.*" It seems then that Mr. M. considers the death of General Harrison as a visitation of the "vengeance of Heaven" on the Whig party. The word *vengeance* is defined to mean *punishment*, *penal retribution*, for some offence committed. We are left to conjecture for what particular sins of the party the vengeance of Heaven was loosed upon them. Whether it was for the corrupting influence which the hard cider revels exerted in promoting drunkenness and debauching the public morals; or for the flagitious falsehoods circulated in Ogle's speech and otherwise; or for the general disregard of honesty, law, and religion in the pipe laying, corruptions, fraud, and deception resorted to by the whig leaders in 1840, to carry their points. Mr. Mangum believes, for he has said it, that some sin brought down the vengeance of Heaven upon the whig party so heavily, as to defeat their expectations for the future. We shall not undertake to dispute this assertion, so absolutely made. Certain it is, that no party was ever before as suddenly struck down by the height of power, and no set of political leaders as utterly defeated in all their expectations and aims. But although we are not by any means to be understood as questioning Mr. Mangum's declaration above, yet it is our private opinion that the acts of the Extra Session dealt the final and effectual death blow to the hopes of whiggery for the future.

Western Carolinian.

The Tariff—Abolitionism.—In the House of Representatives, two votes of important bearing on those great questions have taken place, in which the course and feelings of the "whig" party have been distinctly manifested. The first vote arose on a reference of the President's Message. The friends of amending the Tariff, with a view to *revenue*, were for referring the Message to the Committee of Ways and Means. The friends of *protection* were for referring to the Committee on Manufactures The "whig" party, to a man, from the North, voted to refer to the Committee on Manufactures, and the Democratic party, with but few exceptions, exclusive of Pennsylvania, voted for the Committee of Ways and Means. The vote in favor of the Committee of Manufactures prevailed by 104 to 98.—But what will the people of North Carolina think, when they learn that *Edward Stanly* and *Lewis Williams* voted with the Tariffites? With their votes and those of three "whigs" from Virginia the result would have been changed.

The proposition of Mr. Adams to create a Selec Committee on Abolition petitions, was voted for by every "whig" from the North, and was defeated through the aid of the votes of Northern Democrats. These facts show our citizens who are their true friends, and what the South has to expect from modern Whiggery.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Thomas Jefferson.—We copy the following beautiful and sensible letter of Mr. Jefferson from the last number of that most excellent periodical, Professor Silliman's American Journal of Science and Arts. This letter, which has not before, we believe, been given to the public, containing opinions expressed with the clearness, force, and spirit of youth, was written in Mr. Jefferson's extreme old age, past four score years, and but about seven months before his death.

"Monticello, Dec. 5, 1825.

"To Mr. Sheldon Clark:

"Sir: I thank you for the pamphlets you have been so kind as to send me; but I cannot comply with your request to give my opinion of them; against this I have been obliged to protest in every case. I should otherwise, for the last twenty years, have been constantly employed in the trade of a reviewer of books, for which I have neither taste, talent, nor time; and instead of reading according to my own choice, my course of reading would have been wholly under the direction of writers and printers, on all sorts of subjects. No mail comes without bringing me more than I could review before the arrival of the next.

"A second reason is, that I revolt against all metaphysical reading, in which class your 'new pamphlet' must at least be placed. Some acquaintance with the operations of the mind is worth acquiring, but any *one* of the writers suffices for that. Locke, Kames, Hartley, Reid, Stewart, Brown, Tracy, &c. these dreams of the day, like those of the night, vanish in vapor, leaving not a wreck behind. The business of life is with matter that gives us tangible results; handling that, we arrive at the knowledge of the axe, the plough, the steamboat, and every thing useful in life; but, from metaphysical speculations, I have never seen one useful result.

"Your second pamphlet, entitled 'Essays,' is certainly on important subjects, moral or physical, according to our individual creed. I dipped into them in several places, and found in them views both profound and instructive, and, but for my first reason above stated, I should say more on them. Persuaded that he who wrote them will perceive the reasonableness of my declining this office, I pray you to be assured of my great respect.

TH. JEFFERSON."

A Navy Seized.—The Revenue Cutter Ewing has seized upon two splendid schooners, lying at anchor in the Hudson, off Jersey City, which are supposed to have been built and fitted out in New York for the Mexican government, to be employed against Texas. As the laws of the United States declare it to be illegal to fit out armed vessels at our ports to be employed by other governments against governments with which the United States are at peace, the collector ordered the cutter to take charge of them until the matter shall be investigated. The Sun says, the ships are as fine specimens of ship building both in their construction and finish, internal, as can be found. Their cost was $90,000, of which $30,000 are said to have been paid; the balance is to be paid on their arrival at their place of destination.—Each is armed with a Paixhan thirty-two pounder at midship, and six eighteen pound carronades; and each is fully officered by Mexicans, and manned chiefly by Americans. Mr. Curtis also found several Mexican ladies on board, probably ladies of the officers.—*Phil Leger.*

Cannon Castings.—In a letter recently addressed to the Secretary of War by Col. Totten, Chief of the Engineer Department, the following facts are stated, showing the present conditiou of the art of casting cannon:

An iron gun is ocasionally produced, which almost defies the power of gunpowder to break it, while the very next fruits of the same metal, the same fire, and the same hands, will fly to pieces at the first trial. No circumstances can be conceived which would impart to the first gun a strength greater than belongs to the metal of which it was formed—it was, after all, merely an iron gun. We can, however, imagine many causes of an inferiority to exist in the second gun, not known to or not under the control of the founder. The first gun is strong by accident, in spite of the ignorance of the founder; the second is weak because of his ignorance. And this is the actual state of the art.

While this state continues, the Government will of course order very heavy guns. And as the profit of the founder as the gun is heavier, his interest is adverse to a reduction of weight—to that improvement in the art on which so immense a saving to the Government depends.

Owing, not to the weakness of iron, but to the uncertain strength of iron guns, the field train (required to be light) is now made of brass in most services, at a cost four or five times greater than iron. And an occasional fortunate casting shows that the dimensions of our iron guns are much greater than, in a more perfect state of the art, would be necessary.

There is said to be a gentleman up town, whose face is so wrinkled, that his wife uses it to grate utmeg on.

A Scene.—The following passage-at-arms took place, a day or two since, in the House of Representatives between Mr. Smith, of Va., (sometimes called Extra Billy, in consequence of the enormous *extra* allowance made to him as Mail Contractor) and Mr. Stanly, and between Mr. Proffit and Mr. Arnold.

Mr. Smith further opposed the allowing this debate to proceed, and said if it should be re-opened, he should desire an opportunity to speak.

Mr. Stanly said this was only an extra allowance, because the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Arnold) occupied a peculiar position. [Laugter.]

Mr. Smith was understood to reply, that the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Stanly) appeared very familiar with extra allowances; and that he had not yet received the supply which he would receive.

Mr. Stanly: I am ready; and shall be very glad to receive them.

[Cries of "order," "order."]

Mr. Proffit, after repeated attempts, succeeded in getting the floor, and said he presumed the House would now see the necessity of coming to something like order. [Laughter.] He referred to the wide range of discussion that had been and would be taken if this debate were allowed to go on, and wished the People to understand that the House was now solemnly deliberating whether it would let an illegal debate progress. He called the yeas and nays on the appeal, and challenged on the vote of yeas and nays an expression of the opinion of the House whether they should have order for the next six months.

Mr. Arnold said he desired to reply to the gentleman. Mr. Speaker, (continued he) you have been raised in the Western country, and lived in a log cabin, and have seen a hungry mouse on a trencher hunting a crumb of bread, and (pointing to Mr. Proffit) there are just exactly such animals on this floor.

You have seen another small animal——

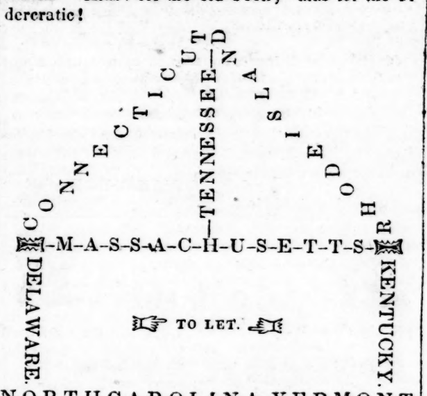
Mr. Bowne inquired of the Speaker if the gentleman was in order?

Mr. Arnold inquired what the gentleman's point of order was? He said he was only speaking of small animals—

Several gentlemen here addressed the Speaker, who decided that Mr. Bowne was entitled to the floor on the appeal.

CIDERCRATIC PYRAMID

There it is, Ladies and Gentlemen; all there is left of Ciderocracy; just enough to build a "Log Cabin." Alas! for the old Coon;—alas for the Cidereratic!



N-O-R-T-H-C-A-R-O-L-I-N-A, V-E-R-M-O-N-T

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THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, JANUARY 12.

Brandy, peach,	38 *a* 40	*Lime,*	$2¼ a 2½
Do. apple,	33 *a* 36	*Lead, bar,*	7 a 8
Bacon,	6 *a* 7	*Mackerel, none*	a
Beeswax,	27 a 28	*Molasses,*	25 a 32½
Butter,	12½ *a* 15	*Oats,*	35 *a*
Bale Rope,	8 *a* 10	*Oil, linseed,*	*a* 85
Coffee,	12 *a* 13	*Nails, cut,*	6¼ *a* 6¾
Cotton,	7 *a* 8	*Powder, keg,*	$6½ *a*
Cotton Yarn,	16 *a* 20	*Rags,*	2½ *a*
Cotton Bagging,	20 *a* 25	*Sugar, brown,*	8 *a* 11
Corn,	45 *a* 50	*Do. lump,*	16 *a*
Copperas,	3½ *a* 4	*Do. loaf,*	18 *a* 20
Candles, (F.F.)	*a* 17	*Salt, bushel,*	60 *a* 75
Flour,	$5½ a 6½	*Do. sack,*	$2½ *a*
Feathers,	35 *a* 40	*Tallow,*	10 *a* 11
Flaxseed,	$1¼ *a* $1 40	*Tin, box,*	*a* 12½
Hides, green,	4 *a* 5	*Tobacco, leaf,*	2 *a* 3½
Do. dry,	12½ *a* 14	*Wheat,*	*a* $1 12½
Iron,	5 *a* 5½	*Whiskey,*	28 *a* 30
Lard,	7 *a* 8	*Wool,*	15 *a* 20
4-4 *Sheeting, Fayetteville Manufacture,*		8	*cts. pr. yd.*
3-4 *do do*		6	*do*
30 *inch do. (heavy,)*		8	*do*

CHERAW, JANUARY 11.

Beef	3 a 6	*Cotton,*	7 a 8
Bacon,	8 a 10	*Feathers,*	40 a 48
Butter,	a 12½	*Flour,*	$5¼ a 6
Beeswax,	22 a 25	*Molasses,*	40 a 50
Bagging,	25 a 28	*Sugar,*	9 a 14
Coffee,	12½ a 15	*Salt, sack,*	$2 a 2¼
Corn,	a 50	*Wheat,*	$1 a

CAMDEN, JANUARY 12.

Beef, in market,	4 a 5	*Flour, country,*	$6½ a 7
Bacon, fm. wag.	8½ a 10	*Feathers,*	37½ a 40
Do retail,	10 a 11½	*Hides, green,*	5 a
Butter,	12½ a 20	*Do dry,*	10 a
Beeswax,	18¾ a 25	*Iron,*	5½ a 6½
Bagging,	24 a 26	*Lard, (scarce),*	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	*Lead, bar,*	10 a
Coffee,	15 a 16	*Molasses,*	33½ a 50
Cotton,	7 a 8¼	*Oats,*	30 a 37
Corn, (scarce),	45 a 50	*Oil, currier's,*	75 a$1

COLUMBIA, JANUARY 13.

Bagging,	22 *a* 25	*Molasses,*	36 a 40
Bale Rope,	12½ *a* 14	*Oats,*	40 a 45
Bacon,	7 *a* 16	*Peas,*	55 a 62
Coffee,	12½ *a* 15	*Salt, sack,*	$2¼ a 2½
Cotton,	5 *a* 8¼	*Sugar, brown,*	11 a 13
Corn,	60 *a* 62½	*do loaf & lp.*	15 a 20
Flour, new,	$7½ a 8	*do Louisiana,*	8 a 10
Lard	10 a 12	*Tallow,*	12 a 14

Died,

On Sunday, the 16th of January, 1842, about 12 o'clock, at his residence in this county, Dr. J. T. J. Orr, aged about 35 years; leaving an afflicted widow, four small children, and an extensive circle of friends to lament his loss. Dr. *Orr* was a member of the last Legislature of North Carolina, and possessed the esteem and respect of all who knew him.

In this county, on the 24th December, *David Rufus*, son of Wm. K. and Amanda Reed, aged two months.

Notice to Contractors.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed at the last October term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Mecklenburg, will receive Sealed Proposals for building

A COURT-HOUSE

in the Town of Charlotte, till the 25th day of February next. The building to be fifty-six feet by forty-two—two stories high;—to be based on granite rock, two feet below the surface, and two feet above. The walls to be of good brick, well burnt. The basement story to have a passage ten feet wide through the centre of the entire building; each side of which, to be divided into three offices. The second story to be fourteen feet in the pitch; to be divided into a Court Room, and two Jury Rooms, with a stand for the Sheriff. It is desirable that the house should be built and arranged according to the most modern and improved style. The proposals must embrace the plan, specification and estimates of cost. The Commissioners to be at liberty to suggest such alterations as they may think proper, and vary the estimates accordingly. The building to be fire-proof. Applicants should address their communications to the Chairman of the Committee at Charlotte, post paid. The Committee will decide within ten days after the time above specified, and would wish all applicants present.

STEPHEN FOX, Chairman.

BENJAMIN MORROW,
WILLIAM NEAL,
W. D. WINCHESTER,
JOHN POTTS,
T. L. HUTCHISON,
JOHN IRWIN.
} Committee.

Charlotte, Jan. 18, 1842. 45....6t

☞ The Raleigh Standard is requested to give the above notice three insertions, and forward the account.

Sale under Trust.

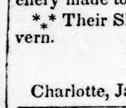
THE subscriber, as Trustee of Wm. L. Mitchell, will expose to Public Sale, at the Dwelling House of said Mitchell in Charlotte, or at the Court House, on Saturday the 29th instant, the following valuable property, viz:

THREE CARRYALLS,
One Buggy, One Sulky,
One Set of Blacksmith's Tools, Complete,
AND
Two Sets of Carriage Maker's Tools.

ALSO,

SEVERAL ARTICLES OF UNFINISHED CARRIAGE PARTS,
AND A QUANTITY OF
OAK AND ASH LUMBER,
with sundry other articles too tedious to enumerate.

ALSO,



SEVERAL improved TOWN LOTS, on one of which is an excellent Blacksmith and Carriage Shop.

*** Any of the above property may be purchased privately, on application to the subscriber, and may be seen at any time on the premises of said Mitchell.

☞ Terms made known the day of sale.

H. C. OWENS, Trustee.

Charlotte, Jan. 18, 1842. 45....2w

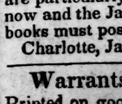
Overseer Wanted.

I WISH to employ an Overseer to take charge of my Farm. The Farm consists of low grounds on the Catawba River and Long Creek, and upland of a good quality;—is as well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, &c., as any land in this section of the country. To a man of steady and industrious habits, a very liberal share of the crop will be given. A man with a small family would be preferred.

WM. H. M'LEARY.

Tuckaseege Ford, Mecklenburg Co., January 14, 1842. } 45....3t

LAWING & BREWER,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS,
Silver-Smiths and Jewellers.



THE subscribers having entered into co-partnership in the above business, tender their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally—and would inform them that, having an assortment of materials, they are prepared to repair and put in good order and warrant, (*without ridiculing other workmen*) Clocks, Watches, Musical Boxes, Jewellery and Silver Ware. Jewellery made to order.

*** Their Shop is nearly opposite J. B. Kerr's Tavern.

SAMUEL LAWING.
N. ALEX. F. BREWER.

Charlotte, Jan. 18, 1842. 45....3t

Negro Hiring.

WILL be Hired for the term of 12 months, at the Court House door in Charlotte, on Saturday the 29th inst., (it being Saturday of Court,)

20 *Likely Negroes,*

belonging to the estate of W. Morrison, dec'd.; consisting of Men, Women, and boys—among which are some first rate Cooks and House Servants, and the balance valuable field hands.

J. H. WILSON, Adm'r.

Charlotte, Jan. 18, 1842. 45....th

*** Charlotte Journal, insert twice.

DR. THOS. HARRIS,

TAKES this method to inform the citizens of this village, and of the surrounding country, that he still continues the practice of MEDICINE as formerly, where he will attend to all applications in his profession, with punctuality. He may always be found at his shop, opposite Col. Alexander's Hotel.

☞ All persons indebted to him by book account, are particularly requested to close them between now and the January Court, by Cash or Note, as his books must positively be closed.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 44....3t

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds.
Printed on good paper, and for sale at this Offiec

FACTORAGE
And Commission Business.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Factorage and Commission Business, and will attend to the sale of Produce and the

Receiving & Forwarding or Purchase of

GOODS,

Or any other business committed to his care, will receive the strictest attention, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends.

J. S. CHAMBERS.

REFERENCES.
R. C. CARSON, Charlotte, N. C.
W. BARRINGER, Concord, N. C.
C. C. HENDERSON, Lincolnton, N. C.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 1, 1842. 44....1m

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

NEGROES,
REAL ESTATE, GOLD-MINES, &C.

IN obedience to a Decree made by the Court of Equity for the County of Mecklenburg, in the case of *James H. Orr, Administrator of William E. McRee, and John R. Williams, vs. William Davidson and others*, we shall expose to Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, *on the 4th Monday in January next*, the following property, viz: between

Eighty and One Hundred

NEGROES,

Amongst which are several excellent Mechanics, Miners, House Servants, &c.

One Corner Lot and Improvements

Near the Courthouse, and several unimproved Lots in the Town of Charlotte

One Tract of Land

In the vicinity of Town; an interest in the Lemons Mine; an interest in a Saw Mill on Sugar Creek; an interest in the Clark Gold Mine Tract; an interest in the Sample, Alexander, and Blair Dunn Gold Mine Tracts; an interest in the Williams Gold Mine Tract; an interest in the Elms Mine; an interest in the Jamison Mine; An interest in the Blake Mine Tract; an interest in the Zenas Alexander Gold Mine Tract; also, the Frew Tract—together with

Wagons, Carriages, Stock of various kinds,

Embracing all the property conveyed in the several Deeds of Trust made by the said William Davidson to W. Morrison, dec'd, J. J. Blackwood, and J. W. Osborne, and by James H. Blake to said Morrison and G. W. Caldwell.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOS. H. WILSON, Adm. of W. Morrison, decd., } Trustees of
J. J. BLACKWOOD, } W. Davidson.
JAMES W. OSBORNE, }
G. W. CALDWELL, Trustee of James H. Blake.

December 14, 1841. 40...ts

N. B. The sale will be continued from day to day, until all shall have been sold.

Charlotte Hotel
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the above Establishment for sale on terms that cannot fail to please a person desirous of purchasing, as only a part of the purchase money will be required in hand, the balance in good negotiable paper. The situation is so well known, that I deem it unnecessary to give a description—further than that its location is one of the most desirable and healthy in the villiage, and in every respect the most eligible for a House of Entertainment.

Should I not sell privately before the fourth Monday in this month, it will be offered on Tuesday of Court at public auction; when and where persons who wish to purchase, are requested to attend.

Former friends and patrons are requested to call as usual, as I am prepared to entertain them at reduced prices.

All persons who are indebted to me will please make payment by the January Court, as further indulgence cannot be given.

JOSEPH SMITH.

Charlotte, Jan. 4, 1842. 43...3t

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership of *Happoldt & Wallace*, is this day dissolved *by its own limitation.*

The situation of the firm requires an immediate settlement of the business. Persons indebted, will therefore please call and close their accounts by Cash or Note during this month.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.
R. A. WALLACE.

Jan. 1, 1842. 43...tf

Last Notice.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the late firm of *Alexander & Brothers*, that the business of that concern must be closed forth with. All who do not comply with this notice between this time and the 1st of January next, by a settlement of their notes or accounts, may rest assured of having to settle them with an officer. This is *positively the last notice* we shall give on this subject.

ADAM ALEXANDER,
One of the Surviving Partners of the firm of Alexander & Brothers.

November 2, 1841. 34...F

Charlotte Journal insert until the 1st of January

BLANK WARRAVTS FOR SALE

Public Sale.

ON Friday, the 21st instant, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at his late residence on Sugar Creek, the following property, to wit:

Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep;

A First Rate Road Waggon;

About 500 Bushels of Corn,

With Hay, Fodder, and Roughness.

Also, Farming Utensils, and a variety of other articles commonly used on a Plantation.

At the same time and place, will be sold or rented, the plantation known as the "Baker Place," adjoining Wm. Wallace and George Baker. The Plantation is very valuable and in good repair. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

ISAAC S. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 44...tds.

Take Particular Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by Note or Book Account, are requested to settle the same by CASH, at, or before the January Court. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. FOX.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842 44....tc

☞ Cheap Goods, ☜
For the Cash only!

ALL persons that wish to buy Goods cheap, will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber before purchasing, as I am determined to sell as low as any Cash or Credit Store in town.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 44....tf

☞ All persons indebted to the subscriber, must pay up.

COTTON,
AND
Cotton-Yarn.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, (situated in Montgomery County, 22 miles east of Salisbury,) is now in full operation.—Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE.

N. B.—The Subscriber wishes to procure about

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF
COTTON,

(Of the best quality,) to be delivered at the Factory, which he will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per pound.

EDWARD BURAGE.

December 7, 1841. 39...F

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,
Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash.*

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

VALUABLE
LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of Mecklenburg County Court, we will offer at public Sale, on Monday, the 24th instant, at the House of Elizabeth Stewart, all the lands of which Lincoln Stewart died ceased, lying in Providence Settlement, and being very valuable. Terms, one-third of the purchase money in cash, and the balance on twelve month's credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JOHN CAMPBELL, } Guardians.
RICHARD PEOPLES, }

January 4, 1842. 43ts

Last Call!

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to me by note, that their papers are placed in the hands of Col. Jno. W. Potts, and all those who do not call on him and settle before April Court next, may calculate on paying cost "to a dead certainty." Having purchased land, I am compelled to make this call for money.

WM. G. POTTS.

January 4, 1842. 43...tc

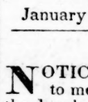
TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

A few Good Things Yet,
AND
More Expected.



THE Proprietor of the "CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE" would inform his customers and the public generally, that his Stock of GROCERIES, and fancy articles to tickle the palate, is yet quite full, and he respectfully invites all to give him a call and be their own judge.

He would also state, that he expects in a short time to receive the most splendid and choice Stock of articles in his line ever brought to this region of country, when he will be fully prepared to please the taste of the most fastidious.

F. R. ROUECHE.

Concord, N. C., Dec. 28, 1841. 12...y

Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks, for Sale at this Office.

Private Boarding Wanted.

For particulars,

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 44....tf

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...F

Coach Making.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail.—All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

ENGLISH
And Classical School.

P. S. NEY

WILL open a School in the immediate vicinity of the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, on Monday the 20th instant. The Studies will embrace all the branches requisite to qualify students for entering College.

TERMS OF TUITION:

English Elements and Arithmetic for ten mos.	$10
Entire English Department,	15
Classical and Mathematical do.,	22
Stenography, to any Student dtsiring it, gratis. But no admission for less than half a Session (two and a half months) except on special agreement.	

The reputation of Mr. NEY as an instructor of youth, is so well known in Western North Carolina, as to require no commendation. As to his capacity and unwearied attention to the advancement of his pupils, reference may be made to most of the leading men of the adjoining counties.

Students can obtain boarding at the Catawba Springs, (Thos. Hampton's) on reasonable terms—the distance from the Springs to the School being only one mile.

Catawba Springs, Sept. 16, 1841.

SWAIM'S
NORTH-CAROLINA EXECUTOR;

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms and precedents.

Intended as a convenient Manual, and a safe guide to Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Juries and Commissioners of various kinds appointed by the Courts, Clerks, Sheriffs, and other public officers. In short, it is intended for the benefit of all persons public or private, who are, or possibly may be interested in the management of the estates of deceased persons with the least trouble and expense possible, according to the laws now in force. For, besides the legal matter above mentioned generally, it embraces the kindred subjects of Wills of land and personal property, Legacies, Distributive shares of estates, Rules of Descent, Partitions of estates real and personal among those entitled, Dower and other provision for Widows, &c., &c.

Among the Forms it contains, are—all the necessary Legal process, Wills, Bonds, Oaths, Deeds, Bills of Sale, Leases, Forms of Account, Petitions, Affidavits, Advertisements, Commissions, Notices, Writs, Returns, Reports, &c., &c.—in all, near a hundred in number. And is believed, by good judges, to be the largest, as well as the most practical and approved collection of Forms now extant.

This Book has just been published. It contains 248 *octavo* pages, (same size as those of the "North Carolina Justice";) well bound in *law binding;* and, in consequence of the scarcity of money, as well as to place it within the reach of every person, it is now offered for sale at the low price of $1 50 by retail. Merchants and others who buy a quantity to sell again, can have a reasonable reduction in the price.

☞ Apply at the Printing Office in Ashborough, Randolph County, N. C., or at the North Carolina Book Store in Raleigh.

BENJAMIN SWAIM,
Author and Proprietor.

December 8, 1841. 42...3t

State of North Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1841.

MARTHA FLENNIKEN } Petition for Divorce.
VS.
SAMUEL FLENNIKEN. }

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, SAMUEL FLENNIKEN, is not an inhabitant of this State:—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or judgement pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, JENNINGS B. KERR, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Fourth Monday in August, A. D., 1841, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Price adv. $10. 37...3m

Administrators' Notice.

THE Subscribers, having qualified at October Term, 1841, of Mecklenburg County Court as Administrators on the estate of *William Alexander*, deceased, request all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. And all those indebted to the same must make early settlements, as long indulgence will not be given.

ADAM ALEXANDER, } Admrs.
CHAS. T. ALEXANDER, }

November 2, 1841. 34...F

"With SCISSORS sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

TRESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to affordre enti satisfaction. Charges moderate to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds.
Printed on good paper, and for sale at this Office.

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

Negroes
FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, in front of the Courthouse in the Town of Salisbury, *on Monday the 7th of February next*, it being Monday of Rowan County Court, about

Thirty Negroes,

Conveyed by Burton Craige to Samuel Lemly in Trust for the purposes mentioned in the Deed of Conveyance. Among them are good House Servants, Field Hands, and a good BLACKSMITH.

TERMS:—One-fourth of the Negroes will be sold for negociable paper in Bank with not more than ninety days to run. The balance upon a credit of six months.

ALEXANDER W. BRANDON,
Atto. in fact for S. Lemly.

December 24, 1841. 42...3t

PROSPECTUS OF THE
Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congres. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months; if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Governmet that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may turn to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES and SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congrssional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the extra session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cents each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting puplic opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor.—They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $2 per annum, *in advance.* The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS:

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of North Carolina, at its late meeting, directed the Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress in the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal it is our intention, that its pages shall be diversified by a general summary of the most important events, of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the firiends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and supprt. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tellupon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us *promptly.* As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual, then, who feels an interest in our success and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once*, for the number of copies which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: *Whereas*, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week in January next, provided One Thousand Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the State Covention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution; to become responsible for from ten to fifty Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents. per annum, payable in *advance.* Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, post paid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JESSE BROWN, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, November 28, 1841.

CONDITIONS OF THE
Farmers' Register,

FOR THE TENTH VOLUME:—1842.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is puplished in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year *payable in advance.* [See also "PREMIUMS," below.]

II.—All *mail* payments must be made in bank notes, or checks of PAR VALUE in VIRGINIA—or otherwise of a CITY bank of the state in which the subscriber resides; and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication) must be POST-PAID; and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been *properly commited* to the mail, or to the hands of a post master. †

III.—If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be understood as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV.—The mutual obligatons of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or earlier payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 10, *strictly* according to the above conditions (in Articles I. and II.) before January 31st, (when No. I. will be issued,) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, 8, or 9. In like manner, and at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7, 8, or 9, shall be sent, and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered.

Remarks.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any post-office that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscribers hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

☞ No agents, or general collectors, are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, post-master, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered, Address—

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 20, 1841.

*It will be *again* required (as formerly) that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the states in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fixed prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

†"A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the lteter, if written by himself. (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster General."

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice Oderrs will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.